

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1826.

[NO. 68.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.
THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.
Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of John Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.
PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.
Nov. 26, 1825.—3m72

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.
WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE
HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
SEATINGS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y173

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
November Sessions, 1825.
Middleton Lawing, } Original Attachment, le-
vs. } vied on a tract of land jointly
Robert Lawing, } owned by A. Dunn and others.
IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to re-plevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
172—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.
Woody Burge, } Petition for Divorce.
vs. } Elizabeth Burge.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.
Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.
JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
3m74—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.
David Starns, } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land;
vs. } and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro
Henry Yarboro, } summoned as garnishees.
IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.
Test.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.
3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.
Catharine Goodman, } Petition for divorce.
vs. } Caleb Goodman.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.
JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.
59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.
Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.
WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.
THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.
All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.
Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 571f

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.
A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.
He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.
But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.
TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.
JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4164
Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

North-Carolina Telegraph.
THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.
The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.
It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.
Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.
It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.
Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

Stray.
I HEREBY give notice, that
Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.
JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 3175

Just Published,
A form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Steam Boat
WHARF AND WARE HOUSES,
Charaw, S. Carolina.
THE subscriber having taken this commodious establishment, at the River, will attend to receiving and forwarding all kinds of Goods and Produce. His charges will be reasonable, and every attention paid, to facilitate the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
E. R. WHITING.
Dec. 20, 1825. 3168

EDUCATION.
THE Trustees of the Academy in Charlotte have the pleasure to announce, that a Classical School, taught by the Rev. ALLEN D. MERRILL, A. B. will be opened in this place on the 23d January, 1826. In this school will be taught, in the most approved manner, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all other branches which enter into the foundation of a thorough and liberal education, viz: Mathematics, pure and practical, English Grammar, Geography, &c. &c.
From their knowledge of Mr. Merrill's character, as well as from the respectable references he makes, the Trustees do not hesitate to place their entire confidence in him; and all who are disposed to patronize the school, are respectfully invited to do so immediately. Should it be necessary, students in the common branches of English can be admitted.
The session will commence on the 23d January and end on the 23d June.
Prices.—For Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Sciences, \$12 per session.
For English Grammar and Geography, \$10 per session. All payable at the end of the term.
By order of the Board,
3168 ROBT. J. DINKINS, Sec'y.

Look Here!
THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, well suited to a tradesman or private family, and give possession immediately, or when it may suit the wishes or convenience of the purchaser. A liberal credit will be given, the buyer giving bond with approved security. A description of the premises is deemed unnecessary; as those wishing to purchase, will doubtless call and view for themselves.
JAMES HARTY.
January 12, 1826.

Sermon on the Atonement.
JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

DESULTORY.
GENERAL BARTON.
We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman in New-York, giving some account of this revolutionary veteran, who was a short time since released from imprisonment by the munificent hand of Lafayette.
Boston Gazette.

"The day I left Boston, Dec. 16th, I had the pleasure of finding Gen. Wm. Barton in the stage coach, bound to Providence to see his family and home, after an absence of 14 years, during which time he had been confined for debt at Danville, Vermont. A few days since he was liberated by a remittance from his old companion in arms, the good Lafayette. Gen. Barton was born at Warren, R. I. in the year 1749, and informed us that at the commencement of the revolutionary war he shouldered his musket. In 1777 he took Gen. Prescott prisoner, on an Island near Providence, in the night time, and conveyed him safe to the American camp: for this Congress voted him a sword, which he carried with him in the stage—it has a silver hilt, embossed with gold, and of curious workmanship. It seemed to astonish the old General to see the great alterations on the road as we approached Providence; and when he spoke of the Marquis, (as he always calls Lafayette,) his eyes were filled with tears of gratitude. He has been a very powerful man, and retains now, in the 77th year of his age, much of the vigor of his younger days.—He would often sing a few lines of an old revolutionary song, with a clear and strong voice; when we had arrived near Providence, he sang,
"And since we're here,
"With friends so dear,
"We'll drive dull care away!"

But when the old General entered his ancient home, and embraced the wife of his youth, his children, and his children's children, and met his old black servant, it was a scene which I cannot attempt to describe—they were all overjoyed and melted into tears—it was a long time before he could believe it to be a reality."

An abortive attempt was made on the last night before the adjournment of the Georgia legislature, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the next Presidency, and to nominate Gen. Andrew Jackson. About two-thirds of the meeting, however, after some discussion, from disinclination to express an opinion, or disapprobation of the resolutions, voted an adjournment before any vote was taken.
Chas. Courier.

The Delaware River has closed and opened three times already this winter.

Internal Improvement.
REPORT
Of the Board of Internal Improvement to the General Assembly of North-Carolina.
The Board of Internal Improvement respectfully submit the following report:
A new organization of the Board having been effected by the act passed at your last Session, the members who were selected to compose it, with the exception of Gen. Dudley, met at this place within a day or two after their appointment. They entered upon the duties of their office with a diffidence and reluctance arising not only from a consciousness of their inexperience in such subjects, but also from their knowledge of the state of public feeling in relation to Internal Improvement. They were aware that much honest prejudice existed and much excitement had been produced in the Legislature and among the people, in consequence of the failure of many of the navigation companies to improve the Rivers, which had been entrusted to their management, and of the improvident application and wasteful expenditure of large sums which had been appropriated to that purpose, before the aid of science and skill had been enlisted to direct their operations. They knew, too, that many of the warmest friends of Internal Improvement indulged the belief that public opinion would no longer support them in the execution of their plans, eminently calculated as they were to promote the best interests of the community, unless their feasibility was demonstrated and their important advantages caused to be felt, by the accomplishment of some one of the objects, to which the public attention had been directed. These considerations, while they impressed upon the Board the high responsibility they had assumed, urged them to additional zeal in the prosecution of their duties and to a determination, that no effort, which was permitted by their limited powers, should be wanting to produce an effect so anxiously desired. They hoped that, in their annual report at the present session of the Legislature, they would be enabled to announce that the improvement of the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington was nearly, if not entirely completed, and that the obstructions in its navigation below Wilmington had been wholly removed. If these anticipations have not been fully realized, they trust it will appear that the partial failure is justly attributed to causes, which no foresight of the Board or of the Civil Engineer could prevent, and no exertions on their part remove. While they admit this disappointment, it affords them great pleasure to state, that nothing has occurred to diminish their confidence that the improvement contemplated in both sections of this River may be effected within a short period, and that the result, though somewhat postponed, will ultimately satisfy the most sanguine friends of the plans which have been adopted.

The Board will now proceed to give a brief statement of their transactions during the past year, first remarking, that the only works which have been under their care or control were those on the Cape Fear above and below Wilmington and the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. At their first meeting in this city, after passing some necessary orders for the payment of money certified by Commissioners appointed for that purpose to be due for work done on some of the Western Roads, for which appropriations had been made, and a detailed statement of which may be found among the papers and on the minutes of the Board, they adjourned to meet in Fayetteville on the 28th of February. As the season for operating on the Cape Fear had not arrived, Mr. Fulton was directed before the next meeting to visit the works below Wilmington, then the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and then to proceed to the Roanoke, where his assistance and advice had been requested by the Roanoke Navigation Company in the construction of some works at Danville. The meeting at Fayetteville was postponed until the 5th of March, in consequence of the duties imposed upon the President of the Board by the visit of Lafayette, which prevented his attendance. At this meeting, Mr. Fulton presented a Report of his proceedings under the orders he had received from the Board.—A copy of this report is annexed. He was then directed to procure as many laborers as possible, and to commence his operations on the Cape Fear above Wilmington the moment the state of the River would permit it. The attention of the Board was next turned to the improvement contemplated in the River below Wilmington. The great importance of this subject to the commerce of Wilmington and to the agricultural interests of that large section of country, whose products find their way to market

through this port, occasioned an anxious solicitude in the Board that it should be accomplished as speedily as possible. No doubt was entertained that the embankments and jetties already projected, and in a forward state of execution, would ultimately produce the intended effect—but this effect, although believed to be certain, would be produced gradually, and must depend upon the lapse of time, more or less protracted, the duration of which could not be exactly foreseen. In the meantime the delay was occasioning to the community a heavy loss; to which the additional expense of the means the Board thought it expedient to use bore no proportion. They were led to believe, from the convictions of their own understandings, from the representations of the Engineer, and from their knowledge that such machines had been successfully employed in other countries, that the obstructions to the navigation below Wilmington, consisting of two narrow shoals, composed of mud and sand, might be removed in a very short time and at little comparative expense, by the employment of a dredging Machine. The earth composing these shoals once removed, the embankments and jetties would have the effect of preventing a re-accumulation, and the channel would remain permanently open. The Machine would also be highly useful, if not absolutely necessary, in removing some shoals which had formed in the River above Wilmington in places where logs had been deposited for a number of years, and which remained after the logs had been taken out. There were other considerations which had great influence with the Board in determining them to adopt this measure. After the intended purpose had been accomplished on the Cape Fear, the machine could be transported to other parts of the State, where its operations would be no less eminently beneficial. The removal of the shoal, called the Swash, near Ocracoke Inlet, if practicable at all, can only be effected by a machine like this, and is an object of the highest importance to the commercial and agricultural interests of that fertile and extensive portion of the state, which sends its productions to Newbern, Washington, Tarborough, Plymouth, Edenton, and the other towns situated on the waters of the Albemarle. There is little doubt that this shoal might be removed by means of the Dredging Machine at a comparatively small expense; and, if a re-accumulation of sand should take place, which is perhaps to be expected, it is believed, from all the observations that have been made, that the accumulation would be gradual and not sudden, and by the employment of the machine at intervals, as often as was necessary, the channel might be kept constantly open. The same results might be obtained in relation to the shoals in the Tar River below Washington, the removal of which is an object of the first consequence in the navigation of that River. In short, in every place where shoals were formed of sand or mud, the removal of which was demanded by the interests of the community, this machine would afford the most certain, speedy and economical means of effecting the improvement. Influenced by these considerations, the Board directed Mr. Fulton to proceed to the north, and contract for the Dredging Machine, and the Steam Engine, by which it was to be worked, and to give the necessary directions for their construction. The cost, though not yet exactly ascertained, it is believed, from the estimates which have been made, cannot exceed five, or, at the utmost, six thousand dollars. To apply to this subject, the Board had subject to their control an unexpended balance of about three thousand dollars of the appropriation for improving the Cape Fear below Wilmington, as well as the unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington. As the machine was to be used on the river, both above and below Wilmington the Board determined that one half of the cost should be chargeable to each of these funds. One half of the machine, therefore, and of the vessel and apparatus which are necessary to put it in operation, belongs to the state, and the other half to the Cape Fear Navigation Company. The Board, however, strongly recommend to the General Assembly the propriety of reimbursing to the Cape Fear Company their share of the purchase money, and of thus having the machine at their own disposal. The Report of the Civil Engineer in relation to the purchase of this machine, and a copy of the contract he made with the West Point Foundry Association, are herewith submitted. By this contract the work was to have been completed by the 6th of June. The Board deeply regret that the contractors failed in this part of their engagement. Only a part of the machinery reached Wilmington a few weeks ago. The remainder was dat-

is expected, and has probably arrived before this time. A vessel has been procured at a small expense, in which the machinery is to be placed, and the Board have, within a few days, engaged the services of a person who is highly recommended to them as practically acquainted both with the management of the Steam Engine and with dredging. He is now on his way to Wilmington for the purpose of preparing for the operations, which will be commenced as soon as the machine is ready. As the money expended on this subject will exhaust the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars heretofore made for the River below Wilmington, a further appropriation of five or six thousand dollars will be necessary to defray the expense of the Steam Engine, and of the hands necessarily employed on board the vessel and in removing the earth as it is excavated. When the importance of this improvement is considered, and the certainty of its accomplishment by the means now proposed, the Board cannot believe that the General Assembly will hesitate to make the further appropriation required.

It is believed that the sum appropriated by the last session of the State to the Cape Fear Company, will be sufficient for the improvement of that river from Wilmington to Fayetteville. The progress made in this work, has not equalled the expectations formed by the Board at the commencement of the year. The high freshets in the river, during the greater part of the summer, prevented any effective operations until the first of August. Notwithstanding the great exertions made by the civil engineer, it was found impossible to procure more than a very small and adequate supply of laborers. The sickness which prevailed to a great extent, among the hands, and which no care can entirely avert from those who are employed on this river in the fall season, was another cause, which greatly contributed to retard the operations. Notwithstanding these difficulties, all obstructions (with one or two exceptions) have been removed, as high up the river, as to a point within a mile of Elizabeth Town. The General Assembly has already been informed by the Public Treasurer, that a dividend of four per cent. has been declared and paid on the Capital Stock of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company. No report has been received by the Board from that Company. It is probably postponed until after the meeting of the Stockholders, which is to take place in this city, in the course of a few days.

At the third meeting of the Board, which took place at Fayetteville on the 15th of June, they determined to proceed down the river, and examine the works below Wilmington, then visit the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and other points, at which important improvements were projected. By thus becoming acquainted with the localities of each place, they would be the better enabled to understand the plans of improvement, which had been, or might be suggested by the Civil Engineer. The embankments and jetties below Wilmington, having been since completed, the Board will only remark, that their visit to these works, confirmed their previous impression, that they were faithfully constructed, and would answer the purpose for which they were intended. Proceeding next to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, the Board were highly gratified to find the great progress that had been made in this important route of communication with the port of Beaufort, and the excellent manner in which the work had been done, so far as the Canal was completed. They have no doubt, the whole would have been finished during the last season, if the same difficulty had not occurred here, as on the Cape-Fear—the impossibility of obtaining an adequate number of laborers. In the prosecution of their tour, the Board next visited Croatan Sound, and the Sea Beach near Nag's Head, where it is proposed to form an outlet for the waters of Albemarle Sound. Although not skilled in the science of engineering, they could not resist the conviction, produced by their observations at this place, that the formation of the proposed outlet was entirely practicable. The same conviction, they believe, would be forced upon the mind of every unprejudiced person, who would make the same examination. When to this, is added the opinion of our skillful and scientific Civil Engineer, when his opinion is supported and confirmed by that of a Board of United States' Engineers, specially instructed to enquire into this subject, at the head of whom was General Bernard, the Board cannot believe that any rational doubt can exist. The deep interest which is felt in this improvement, by the citizens of the north part of the State, from the shores of Albemarle, even to the mountains, the great enlargement of the commerce, the increased value of the lands, and the new stimulus to industry which would be produced in so large a portion of our State, give to this enterprise the strongest claims upon the patronage of the Legislature. These important results, and others not less valuable, which would flow from the consummation of this work, have been so ably presented to the view of the General Assembly in former reports, that this Board will only add their ear-

nest recommendation, that no longer delay should be permitted in commencing it.

The excessive heat of the weather, and other causes unnecessary to be detailed, prevented the Board from the further prosecution of their tour of observation.

[Conclusion in our next.]

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route to connect the waters of the river Wabash with Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted, after a few observations from Mr. N. on the subject. The bill for a survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the committee on roads and canals, Mr. Johnston submitting some explanatory remarks relative to the two routes which have been designated. The bills relating to the Judiciary System were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. The bill to permit Anna Dubord to bring back certain slaves into the state of Louisiana, from the Island of Cuba, had its third reading, and passed. Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to annul the territorial law of the government of Florida, in relation to wrecks on the coast.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on the Judicial Bill was yesterday resumed, Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Mangum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to the rules of the House, was laid on the table. Several resolutions were adopted, among which were—one offered by Mr. Edwards, (of N. C.) on the subject of equalizing the compensation of Deputy Post-masters; one by Mr. Owen, (Alabama,) on the subject of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Alabama to improve the navigation of the bay and harbour of Mobile; and one by Mr. White, (Florida,) in relation to the sale of lands at Tallahassee, for the purpose of erecting public buildings; and on the expediency of granting to the Territory the buildings at St. Marks. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ken. for a committee to decide on the expediency of imposing a tax on boats and vessels navigating the Mississippi, for the support of the sick and infirm in Louisville Hospital, was laid on the table.

JANUARY 12.—In the Senate, the bill to annul the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, respecting Wrecks, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.—Mr. Van Buren submitting the reasons which induced the Judiciary committee to report it. The bill, from the House of Representatives, to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell certain land, heretofore appropriated to the use of Schools, underwent some discussion; and was laid on the table. The objection urged was, that Congress had no control over the subject; having, by the compact giving its assent to the admission of Ohio into the Union, granted all its right and title to the State—the other business was uninteresting.

Exclusive of the discussion on the Judiciary Bill which called up Mr. Mangum, in conclusion of the remarks he had offered on the day before; and Mr. Wickliffe, of Ken. in reply, the only business transacted in the House of Representatives yesterday, consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions. Mr. Phelps, of Conn. introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders, of N. C. laid on the table a resolution calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the Laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication of the laws, and public printing. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, on the subject of ascertaining and fixing the Northern Boundary of the State of Illinois:—on motion of Mr. Kremer, of Penn. to prevent plaintiff or defendant in a case put down for trial, from continuing the same unless sufficient cause shall be shown for such continuance:—on motion of Mr. Garnsey, of N. Y. relative to the establishment of a Circuit Court in the Northern District of New-York; and on motion of Mr. Scott, of Missouri, on the subject of erecting an Arsenal at or near St. Louis, Missouri.

JANUARY 13.—In the SENATE, the Bill to prevent Desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was, after considerable discussion, ordered to its last reading, by a vote of 26 to 12. The other business was not important.

The General Appropriation Bill, for the year 1826, was reported in the House of Representatives, yesterday, by Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, and went through two readings. Mr. Drayton, of South-

Carolina, reported a Bill from the Judiciary Committee, to divide South-Carolina District into two divisions. The Resolution, laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Saunders, of North-Carolina, relative to the Newspapers in which the Laws are published; and that offered some time since, by Mr. Cook, of Tennessee, respecting the expenses of the Naval Courts Martial, were agreed to. The District of Columbia Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, to consider the expediency of a Corporation Tax in Georgetown, for the support of the Poor; and to amend the Act relative to the Turnpike Roads in the County of Alexandria. A Resolution was also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Donsey, of Maryland, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of providing for the payment, by the United States, of costs incurred by Defendants, in suits brought by the United States, in which the judgment is rendered for the Defendants.

The residue of the day was occupied in the resumed discussion of the Judicial Bill. Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, having delivered their sentiments in favour of the Bill.

JAN. 14.—The Senate did not sit yesterday. Mr. Powell of Virginia, and Judge Clarke of Kentucky, the former against, and the latter in favour of the judicial bill, occupied the floor yesterday, in the committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cook of Illinois has the floor for Monday. The annual appropriation bills, for the military and naval service and the Indian department, were reported by Mr. M'Lane, from the Committee on Ways and Means. The resolution offered by Mr. Verplanck of New-York, on the subject of a rate of damages on bills of exchange, was referred to a select committee of seven. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dorsey of Maryland, on the subject of the Cadets at West Point, calling for a list of names, dates of commission, &c. A resolution offered by Mr. Kremer, on the subject of the appointment of referees to determine suits in the courts of the United States, was rejected. A resolution, offered by Mr. Van Rensselaer, directing a portrait of general Washington to be procured, and placed up in the hall opposite to that of general Lafayette, was laid on the table for consideration. Among the other resolutions adopted were—one relative to a reduction and equalization of the duties on the several kinds of wines imported—one relative to the purchase of additional land in the vicinity of fort Washington—and one in reference to a change in the mode of compensation to deputy post masters.

The partition lately erected behind the Speaker's chair is ordered to be removed.

JANUARY 17.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed. The committees on Naval Affairs made a report on the communication of Com. Porter, accompanied by the expression of their opinion, that there was nothing in the character of the transactions that requires the interference of the Senate, and that it is due to the preservation of a proper discipline, and to the reputation of our officers, that appeals should not be encouraged from the decisions of the Military Courts. Three resolutions were submitted, one by Mr. Hayne, for information in relation to the surveys of the harbour of Charleston and the port of St. Mary's, with a view of deciding upon the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at either of those places. The bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Alabama, for improving the navigation of the port and harbour of Mobile, was, after some discussion, postponed indefinitely.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton, (of S. C.) reported a bill to increase the Corps of Engineers. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Burgess, (of R. I.) to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the Revolutionary war, in conformity with a recommendation contained in the President's message. A bill was introduced by Mr. Baylies, (of Mass.) to establish a military post at the mouth of the Columbia river, and to provide for the exploration of the coasts and waters. The resolutions offered on Friday, relative to the compensation of Postmasters and the West-Point Cadets, were agreed to.—Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Scott, (of Missouri,) calling on the Treasury Department for a list of balances due by the receivers of public lands on account of the sales of public lands for the last year; and by Mr. Miner, (of Penn.) asking for an account of the revenue from the imports and tonnage at the ports in the Delaware and the Chesapeake, in New-York and Boston, from 1790, to the last day of December, 1825. Resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Verplanck, (of N. Y.) referring the documents relative to the marine hospitals to the committee on Commerce, with instructions relative to the expediency of amending the bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; and, on motion of Mr. Wright, (of Ohio,) authorizing an inquiry as to the survey of a road from the east end of the Black Swamp road in

Ohio, to intersect the Cumberland road, near Washington, in Pennsylvania. The Judicial bill was then taken up in committee, when Mr. Cook spoke for about an hour in support of the bill.

THE JUDICIARY.

The debate on the new Judiciary Bill, in the House of Representatives, has reached that point of discussion, when the views of its friends and of its opponents may be discerned with some degree of accuracy. Those who have supported the bill, assume the ground that additional judicial institutions, of national character, are required by the citizens of the western states; that these institutions ought to be of the grade of Circuit Courts; and that these Circuit Courts should be constituted according to the existing system, whereby the principal judge of each Circuit Court is made an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill proposes to increase the number of the judges of the latter court to ten. Those who have opposed this alteration, contend that ten are too many; that new opinions on constitutional law, and on other points, will be introduced; that the legal principles already established by the judiciary will be subverted; that political feelings will supersede the settled rules of law; and that, as the present number of the judges of the Supreme Court has hitherto been found competent to decide the most important question, so it will still be found competent; allowing, nevertheless, to the Western states, sufficient number of Circuit Courts to expedite the business of suitors. It has been likewise argued, by the opponents of the bill, that the necessity for additional courts in the West has been greatly magnified; that the numerous cases occurring, especially in Kentucky, are of a temporary nature, from which the dockets may, under the present organization of the Courts, soon be freed.

The strong position taken by the advocates of the bill, appears to us to be this: That, to any benefit of government, legislative, executive, or judicial, which one portion of the citizens of the United States enjoy, any other portion of the citizens are entitled, if they demand it; for in no other way can that equality of rights be maintained which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to the people.

When an advantage is proposed to the citizens, by a change or improvement in any one of the three great departments of government, it must always be understood, we presume, that the change or improvement is to operate according to the nature of the department to which it has immediate reference. Thus, the legislative numbers of the House of Representatives have been four times altered, to suit the augmented population of the country, and to bring more completely into Congress the will of the people. The executive department has been very much extended, to correspond with the growing concerns of the Union. Since 1789, the navy department has been created, the navy board, the general land office, and a number of subordinate offices. The executive authority necessarily increases in proportion, and in the degree that the wants of the community require governmental attention. Under the act of the 24th September, 1789, "to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," the Supreme Court of the United States consisted of six judges. By the 5th section of the act of the 24th of February, 1807, "establishing Circuit Courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the District Courts in the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio," another judge was added, making the present number seven. The same act established a seventh circuit, including the districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, over which the additional judge of the Supreme Court presides. In all the three constitutional departments, therefore, alterations have been made in extension of their respective jurisdictions, without any change in the fundamental principles upon which they were organized.

Nat. Journal.

BRITISH NAVY.—By an official list for October, the British navy consisted of 578 vessels—123 of the line, 172 frigates, the residue sloops, brigs, cutters, &c. Those in commission amounted to 179—of which 71 were stationed in Great Britain and Ireland. The other distribution:—In Lisbon 5—Mediterranean 14—West Indies 20—Halifax, &c. 8—South America 18—coast of Africa 8—cape of Good Hope 6—East Indies 13—on particular service 80:—building—9 three deckers, 8 two deckers, 31 large frigates, 8 small do. 9 large sloops, and 33 small do.—The following are the admirals, &c. in commission: admiral sir George Martin, admiral sir J. Saumarez, vice-admiral sir Richard Monson, vice admiral Plampin, vice-admiral lord A. Beauclerk, vice admiral sir Harry Neale, vice-admiral sir L. W. Halstead. Rear-admiral sir George Eyre, rear admiral Bingham, and commanders Bullus and Christian.

MR. RUFUS KING, Minister from the United States, and Mr. HURTADO, the Colombian minister, were presented to the King of England on the 11th of November.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 14.—The fast sailing ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Morrison, from Liverpool, arrived below New-York on Wednesday, having sailed on the 4th December. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 3d of December, inclusive. The London dates, are of the evening of December 1. The agitation in the London and Paris money markets, continued. The 3 per cents, had at one time reached the low point of 80 and a fraction, but had subsequently recovered, though with great fluctuation. The scarcity of money is represented as being very great, and the failure of Davidson and Dowland, stock brokers, had contributed to augment the alarm. The Plymouth Bank, Sir William Eford and Co. had also failed. A large amount of Gold, and Bank of England paper, had been sent to the assistance of the country bankers. This prudent precaution has been adopted in many instances without instructions, it being obvious that all the mischief which frequently follows a sudden run upon a country bank might take place before remittances could be obtained from London.

It is reported that a house in the silk trade has lately failed, with a sum of £20,000 in securities, in their tin box, and upon which they were unable to raise a shilling.

They write from Leipsic, that as soon as the failure of S. Williams of London, was known in that city, one of his partners (associates) who had come to the fair to make considerable purchases, and who had, in fact, done much business in wools, made an attempt upon his life; but was fortunately hindered from completing his purpose by one of his countrymen.

M. Zea was displaced from the head of the Spanish Ministry, by the fanatical party, because his views were deemed too liberal by them. But in answer to a note from the foreign ambassadors at Madrid, the Duke D'Infantado states, that the system hitherto pursued will remain unaltered.

The long protracted discussion between Russia and the Porte, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, are said to have been renewed with some asperity.

The British frigate Maidstone, has found 700 wretched beings on board of a French slave ship, bound to Martinique.

The official ratification of the treaty with the Brazils, on the part of the King of Portugal, had been received in London.

They still speak of a canal to unite the Mediterranean with the Adriatic. The author of this grand project is M. Ferrari, and it is said, that his Holiness is so well satisfied with the plan, that he is to take it into consideration. The estimated expense of the execution is 150 millions.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated Oct. 18.—Yesterday morning the Capt. Pacha took his departure, and to-day the whole of the transports are out. The expedition, as far as we can learn, consists of 14 frigates, 14 corvettes, 42 brigs, 80 fire-ships, 20 armed Turkish transports, and 28 European transports, with the London Engineer Steam Packet; another built here sprung a leak in sailing out of the harbor. Four entire regiments, 18,000 soldiers of disciplined infantry, and about 1,000 Turkish cavalry, are embarked on board these vessels. The expense of the whole expedition, in arrears of pay to the Turkish fleet; provisions, and repairs, supplies of money, and provisions to the Morea, presents, &c. (the Capt. Pacha receives 100,000 dollars,) will, it is estimated, cost our Pacha 50,000,000 of piastres, or the value of 100,000 bales of cotton.

GREAT PRESSURE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

A London paper of the 29th of November, remarks—"The applications to the private discounting houses were yesterday out of all proportion, great. One house which used on a Monday to have thirty applications, had yesterday about 300. What adds to the anxiety to obtain money is, the heavy demand on Friday, which is prompt day, as it is called at the India house, when no less than £500,000 has to be paid. Some of the more extensive dealers are no doubt ready, but we have every reason to believe that the greatest number depend on the discounts on Wednesday next to meet the difficulty."

A letter from Liverpool of the 2d ult. says, "Our London letter to-day contains the following paragraph:—"The unexampled scarcity of money, produces a damp in most kinds of produce. Yesterday 10 to 15 per cent. was given for monies on good securities for a limited period. To-day it is somewhat easier, and the banks are not illiberal in discounts." Government, in order to lessen the general pressure, has raised the interest upon Exchequer Bills 25 per cent. and offers to pay them off before due.

"There is more lingering this morning for Cotton than there had been in any previous day of this week; but the trade, who are almost the only buyers, are making their purchases on a very

low terms. Two failures are announced to-day, one of them a Brazil house at this place, and the other in Manchester, cotton dealer."

LONDON, NOV. 29.—The failure of Sir Wm. Efford's Bank, at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm yesterday on 'Change. This, by all accounts, was the most respectable bank in the West of England. But if this failure was felt on 'Change, what must the effects have been at Plymouth. We have been favored with the sight of a letter dated from Plymouth, on Saturday night, describing the distress and the fermentation among the people, in terms which we are afraid to repeat. Saturday was market day both at Plymouth and Dock, and as the country people would not take a single note, and nothing but notes of one bank or another were forthcoming, the people were almost frantic. The holders of notes are crossing and jostling each other in all directions. At Plymouth, the uproar was dreadful. There was literally a whole population, with food in abundance staring them in the face, and yet without means of obtaining it, for the gold alone would the sellers take, and gold was not to be had. By break of day all the banks were surrounded by mobs, and the Civil Power was mustered in front of them. To an agitated and tumultuous day succeeded a night of fearful omen to many an unfortunate family. Several of the bankers set off for this metropolis on Friday in the utmost haste, to obtain, if possible, means to meet the run. Sir W. Efford, the head of the firm, is a Baronet, Recorder of Plymouth, and a Magistrate. J. W. Clarke, esq. another partner, is a Magistrate. The third partner is a Mr. Tingcomb. A bill was posted up, stating that they hoped to meet all demands by getting down large supplies of gold from London, and that the public might rely on it that their estates are unencumbered and unincumbered. *Morning Chronicle.*

FIVE DAYS LATER.—The packet ship *John Wells*, Captain Harris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ultimo, arrived at New York on Friday morning. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received by her their regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates. The distress in the money market still continued, but owing to the various extraordinary means which were made use of, temporary relief had in many instances been afforded. We find nothing in the papers of a political nature that is in the least interesting.

We have seen a letter from a very respectable house in London, dated Dec. 6, which, after commenting upon the disastrous state of affairs at that time, concludes with expressing a strong hope that, on the commencement of the new year, they will have assumed a much more favorable aspect.

The East India Company endeavored on the 1st, to assist the Bank in relieving the commercial world, having given notice that the payment on the tea, then fixed to take place, might be postponed at the option of the parties, on paying interest. The amount was from 300,000 to £400,000.

The Ashburton Bank, of Mess. Brown, Winsor and Coming, had suspended payments, after a tremendous run of several days. A mercantile house, of long standing and great respectability, at Gomersal, near Leeds, had also failed. In Yorkshire the shock had been felt but not severely.

There has been a failure in Paris for 4,000,000. Name not given.

Mr. O'Connell had been insulted in Dublin by Mr. Leyne, who declared that Mr. O'C. had belied Mr. L's father and himself. The former individual, declining a personal contest, had bound Mr. Leyne over to keep the peace. In the course of the same day, Mr. O'Connell's son challenged Mr. Leyne, who declined the interview. The magistrates ultimately interfered. Mr. L. was escorted home by one of them, and six horse police went down to the Four Courts, the scene of the fracas, to disperse the great crowd that had assembled.

GREECE.—A conscription has been ordered throughout the whole of Greece, in the proportion of 1 from 100. At Missolonghi affairs remained in the same state as for several months. The Neapolitan General Rossarol, his five sons, and a young American named St. George, sailed on the 18th Oct. from Zante for Napoli di Romania. Twenty-six individuals, including a son of Regnault de St. Angely, sent by the Greek Committee at Paris, had already arrived.

Two failures have taken place in New-Orleans, viz: Cromelin, Davis & Co. and Sabatier & Grima; the latter accompanied by an atrocious forgery to the amount of 100,000 dollars! Grima, the defaulter, has fled, and has not since been heard of. He (it is believed for the period of two years), has been using the names of several of our most wealthy citizens, by giving notes endorsed by one or other of them for goods and discount. Mr. Sabatier was, in toto, ignorant of this fact, and no man stands higher in the public estimation. He is an aged man, and can neither read nor write. Grima is the sole depredator, and no one ever expected or dreamt that such an act would be committed by him.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1826.

The legislature of New-York convened at Albany on the 19th instant. The night previous to the election of Speaker, a caucus was held, in which it was determined that Samuel Young, the opponent of Mr. Clinton at the last gubernatorial election, should be chosen Speaker—and the dictum of the caucus was obeyed.

The message of Gov. Clinton is a long and able document, and goes largely into detail concerning the various interests and institutions of that state. The subject of education occupies no inconsiderable portion of the message. "The first duty of government," says the Governor, "and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education. A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of republican institutions; and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch over our liberties, and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence." The people of New-York have long been sensible of the truths contained in the foregoing remarks, as the liberal appropriations, from time to time, for the encouragement and support of education, and the large fund they have accumulated for that purpose, bear honorable evidence. The common schools of New-York embrace children from five to fifteen years old; and the number taught in these important institutions during the past year, is more than 420,000! The income from the school-fund appropriated to their support during the same period, amounted to 80,670 dollars, and an equivalent sum was also raised by taxation in the several districts, and applied to the same purpose—thus giving a grand total for the annual support of common schools in that state, of 161,340 dollars! The gross amount of the school-fund is 1,333,000 dollars, and the Governor says it will be in a state of rapid augmentation, from the sales of public lands and other sources. These views of the moral prosperity of a sister state, must be gratifying to every lover of his country, wherever his lot may be cast; and it is earnestly to be hoped, that other states will be excited and encouraged by the noble and successful exertions of New-York to promote knowledge and virtue, to "go and do likewise."

We learn from a Richmond paper, that a Presbyterian clergyman from Prince Edward, Va. recently passed through that city, with his whole family of servants, eleven in number, on his way to Norfolk, to provide for them a passage to Liberia, in Africa. Instances of emancipation appear to be multiplying in Virginia, as well as elsewhere; and they furnish evidence that a gradual change is taking place in the moral sentiment of the community, which may in the end be productive of most important results.

William B. Giles, author of *Disquisitions*, &c. &c. has offered himself as a candidate for Congress in the district lately represented by John Randolph; although he is not a resident of the district which he wishes to represent. This is the work of the *Richmond Party*—they were defeated in their project of placing him in the Senate of the United States; and an attempt is now to be made, in a manner every way objectionable, to get him into the House of Representatives. If the electors of Randolph's district have the least portion of independence, the authors of this project will be a second time covered with confusion.

The debate on the "Judicial Bill," in the House of Representatives, has continued for some time, and it is probable the discussion will be a protracted one. Several speeches of great merit have been delivered, such as Mr. Webster's, Mr. Buchanan's, &c.; others are mere so-so sort of things, filled with *ifs* and *ands*, smart sayings, and the like, and going round and round the question, without ever touching it. Of the members from this state, two of them, Messrs. Mangum and Williams, have spoken on the subject—the former in opposition to the bill, and the latter in support of it.

Mr. Mangum spoke with a good deal of apparent zeal, and much unnecessary warmth:—his political reflections on the West, were ill-timed and injudicious; and his speaking of the President, as "the Prince tottering on his throne," and of the House of Representatives, as "his loving House of Commons," was not only irrelevant, but in our opinion silly—a poor attempt to imitate the style of John Randolph—for the keenness and point of Randolph's satire were wanting. But to all the argument contained in the speech of Mr. Mangum, we think Mr. Williams has given a full and satisfactory reply.

Credulity.—The city of New-York has been thrown into great consternation, by an article published in several of the papers, setting forth, that two watchmen, stationed in different parts of the city, had been simultaneously visited by angels, who informed them that the city was to be swallowed up by the great deep on the 19th instant. This was on Friday, the 6th instant; and by Tuesday evening following, the alarm had become so great, that the police magistrates were frequently called upon by respectable people, to obtain information, and their advice whether they should remain, or fly from the city. All the efforts of the magistrates could not allay the excitement—the story grew, and the panic increased in proportion. On the 11th instant, the story ran that three watchmen had seen the angels, and that before the angels came along, a man walked by one of the watchmen without any feet—this increased the alarm to such a degree, that one hundred families moved out of the city that day. One old lady deposited all her plate in a Bank, and then left the city—journeymen left their work, servants their masters, and fled for their lives; and there is no telling where the mischief would have ended, had not the story received another addition, that not only New-York, but the whole world was to be destroyed by an earthquake on the fatal 19th. This putting an end to all hopes of safety by flight, the credulous simpletons submitted to the hard necessity of remaining in the city, and perishing with it! The day has passed, and the world has escaped; but how it has fared with New-York, we are not able to say.

It is hardly to be credited, that in this enlightened age, a story so ridiculous could produce such alarm and excitement, as the New-York papers assure us were exhibited in that city—but the fact must be believed; and it serves to prove the assertion, remarks a New-York editor, that "men are but children of a larger growth."

The Athens of the Carolinas.—The editor of the Warrenton Reporter, in a congratulatory article on the revival of the Academies in that place, has, by a regular induction of particulars, come to the conclusion—"that Warrenton is again becoming the favorite seat of science, the Athens of the Carolinas."

We learn from the speech of Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, that the clear profits of the Penitentiary in that state, arising from the labor of convicts, amount to upwards of \$10,000 for the past year.

The 9th annual meeting of the Colonization Society was held at Washington City, on the 9th instant, Mr. Clay in the Chair. Among other business before the Society, a resolution was adopted, "disclaiming in the most unqualified terms, the designs attributed to it, of interfering, on the one hand, with the legal rights and obligations of Slavery, and on the other, of perpetuating its existence within the limits of the country."

LAW.—In the case of Machie, Milne and Co. against Wm. Cairns and others, decided on the 30th ult. in the court of errors of the state of New-York, it has been established as the law of that state, that an assignment made by an insolvent debtor, in trust for the benefit of creditors, if it reserves for his own use any portion of the property conveyed, is void as to judgment—creditors not assenting to it; and that it is void, not merely with regard to the portion reserved, but wholly and entirely. This decision overturns former practice, which of course also was, until this decision, the general impression as to what was the law in such a case.

A woman, in Staffordshire, England, has lately been delivered of her twenty-third child.

THE DESHA FAMILY.

Is a very heavy burthen on the public treasury of Kentucky. The salary of the father, as Governor, is 2000 per year, that of the son-in-law, as Secretary of State, \$1000 per year, that of the son, Isaac B.—we beg pardon, we mean the expenses of prosecuting him, is upwards of \$3000—making upwards of six thousand dollars, which three members of one family have been the means of drawing from the treasury in the last twelve months. *Danville Adv.*

A diabolical attempt has been made to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Geneva, (N. Y.) Mr. C. was called up on the night of the 17th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, when, on opening the door, two pistols were fired at him by some ruffians who stood upon the steps. Fortunately, the shots did not take effect upon the body of Mr. C. but lodged in the door. Some college students are supposed to have been the perpetrators of this outrage.

An unfortunate accident took place last week, near Georgetown Cross Roads in Maryland. A boy in the act of shooting a rabbit, accidentally shot four boys who were seated on the ground at some distance from, and unperceived by him. Among them were two black boys, one of whom died soon after, having received thirty shot in his person. One of the white boys is also very much injured. *Chestertown Telegraph.*

On Sunday last, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, Mr. Flint, of Massachusetts, attempted to cross the Hudson river at the upper ferry of this city, with a drove of 950 sheep, bound eastward, when the ice gave way, and 500 of them were drowned, of which the carcasses of 396 have been recovered, and the rest floated under the ice.

Arsenic.—Several persons have lately lost their lives by using arsenic for magesia! Among the victims to its use, was one of the most worthy and respectable ladies of Philadelphia, the wife of one of the wealthiest and most deserving merchants of that city. She died in six hours after taking it.

Mad Dogs.—A young lady in Petersburg has been bitten by a mad dog, which has caused the Mayor to issue an edict against all dogs going at large in that town.

On the 13th of December, the Ohio river opposite Gallipolis was completely frozen over; a circumstance which has not taken place for many years previous.

The boiler of the Steam Boat Pee Dee which plies between Georgetown and Cheraw, S. C. burst a few days since and killed two men.

Among the Florida productions, which merit notice, the last Pensacola paper points out to us a Vegetable Wax, which is made from a wax which grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil of the Territory. This wax is said to be of the best quality for the manufacture of candles. The Red Bay Wood, or Florida Mahogany, is indigenous, and is said to have been made up in Cabinet Furniture; and equals in beauty the finest imported mahogany, except in colour, which is not so dark; but this is a fault which it is expected, that age will cure. *Nat. Journal.*

Silk.—The sewing silk and raw silk produced in Windham county, Connecticut, is estimated to be worth 45,600 dollars per annum.

"A snow owl," measuring five feet six inches, from the tip to the tip of its wing, has been killed in Rochester, Massachusetts. It is a very scarce bird, and said to be the first ever seen in that place. It belongs to the regions much further north.

The bones of a whale have been discovered on the top of the Appennine mountains, in Italy. They were imbedded in clay.

The New-York Gazette of the 10th inst. contained 677 new advertisements, a greater number than, probably, ever appeared in any other paper in this country.

There are now 100 churches in the city of New-York: of these 21 are Presbyterian, 18 Episcopal, 15 Methodist, 14 Dutch reformed, and 12 Baptist.

AFRICAN COLONY.—Two or three vessels have recently left the United States, with a number of free blacks, for this colony—among them were several mechanics. A printing office has been sent from Boston.

STRANGE FEARS.—In his opening message to the congress of the United States, president Adams said "Liberty is power." Who could have thought that, in this true and trite expression, simple and self-evident as it is, writers in the Richmond "Enquirer" would have discovered evidence of a design to overturn the constitution, and "plunge us into consolidation?" What next? *Niles.*

Small Pox.—Mr. Gastin, of Prussia, has proved from observations during the last forty years, that at the commencement of that period the small pox destroyed in Prussia ten thousand children in one hundred thousand, while at present the mortality in the same number is only three hundred and thirty three. The king of Prussia, to encourage vaccination, had it first tried on his own son. Louis XVII. and Charles X. recommended inoculation in the same way, by receiving it themselves, on its first introduction into France.

Sheridan when a child.—It may be consoling to parents who are in the first crises of impatience, at the sort of hopeless stupidity which some children exhibit, to know, that the dawn of Sheridan's intellect was as dull and unpromising as its meridian day was bright; and that, in the year 1759, he, who, in less than thirty years afterwards, held Senates enchained by his eloquence, and audiences fascinated by his wit, was, by common consent, both of parents and preceptor, pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."

It is stated in London papers, received by late arrivals, that the new novel of "Woodstock, a tale of the Long Parliament," by the Great Unknown, would appear on 27th January.

Bank of Newbern,

CHARLOTTE BRANCH:

NOTICE.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. is appointed Bank Attorney. Those persons who have Bonds in Bank, are requested to be punctual in their renewals, as no indulgence can be given hereafter. Renewals will be allowed as heretofore, on payment of one-tenth part of the principal and interest, in any of the North-Carolina Bank notes; or one-twentieth part of the principal and interest, in South-Carolina notes. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to remind our customers of the necessity of being punctual in their renewals.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. DAVIDSON, Cash'r.
Jan. 27, 1826. 371r

Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of McKenzie & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.
Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1826. 472

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.
Jan. 21, 1826. 472

Joint Shingles.

THE subscriber has five or six thousand of SHINGLES for sale, all of a superior quality, about 5 or 6 miles west of Charlotte. Any person wanting to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as they can be had on the most accommodating terms.

JAS. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 25, 1826. 1w

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. T. Caldwell, vs. John Clay, and Nathan Philips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, c. c. l. c.
674—pr. adv. \$2 50.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 13 to 15 years of age.

Bond and approved security will be required.
WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Agent for the proprietor.
Jan. 17, 1826. 470

Notice.

A SADDLE was left on the fence, near the subscriber's, some two or three weeks since, and is now in his possession. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

PATRICK HARTY.
Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1826.—3t69

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

POETRY.

FOR THE CANTON JOURNAL.

I saw a sweet rose this morning in bloom,
With blushes saluting the day;
And I sought it again, but a summer's noon
Had withered it all away.

I noticed the scene with a tear of regret,
An emblem emphatic, I thought;
For it taught me a lesson I ne'er shall forget,
Tho' sad the remembrance it brought.

It taught me that beauty, tho' lovely to sight,
Will wrinkle and wither at last;
That th' gayest oft meet with adversity's night
When the day of their pleasure is past.

*'Tis a pity we strive so much to adorn
What nature has destined to die;
While the jewel within is so carelessly worn,
And suffered neglected to lie.

The mind is immortal, it never can die;
Then let us improve it to-day,
Or we may hereafter regret with a sigh,
The moments we spent with the gay.

EMILY.

AUGUST 5, 1825.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

CAPTAIN PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.

From the London Literary Chronicle.

The leading features of this voyage we have already given, but we are enabled, from an authentic source, to give a more connected narrative. We have already stated that the *Fury* was struck on the 1st of August: she was at that time coasting Prince Regent's Inlet, and as the vessel was obliged to keep in shore, that being the only current, the rest being one mass of ice, they kept heaving the lead all the time; she, however, struck on a hammock of ice in six feet water: as the ice wore away, she sunk lower, and was driven further in shore: at the time she struck she was making about four inches an hour. Such was the force with which the *Fury* was struck, that the sternpost was torn off, as well as part of the cutwater, and the main keel was broken. Four pumps were kept going constantly for forty-eight hours, and the men, though much fatigued, labored cheerfully; there were, however, so many holes in the bottom of the vessel, which could not be stopped, that she took water very fast; all attempts to heave her down and examine her failed, although by fixing cables to the icebergs or hammocks, and to anchors on shore, a sort of artificial harbor was formed round the *Fury*, in order to keep her as clear as possible; they never were, however, able to unship the rudder, because there was not sufficient water.

On the 6th of August, the water increased much, although the pumps were kept working from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening. The men were excessively fatigued, and their allowance of provisions was increased by a quarter of a pound of meat and a gill of rum per day. It was now determined to land the stores, in order to lighten the *Fury*; in effecting this, Capt. Hoppner used a sort of crane, by which he hoisted the casks up, and ran them along a cable on shore, which facilitated the landing of the stores very much; on the 9th, the spirits were landed; from this time to the 13th, the ice continued to close in on the ship: a strong fresh breeze sprung up, blowing from the N. N. W. and another cable was now employed, in order to keep the ice as much as possible from the ship. The next day there was a strong wind. The water increased, and was eighteen inches in the well; the ice continued to tear the vessel so much, that one of the persons employed below looking out for the leaks, suddenly sprang to the hatchway, expecting she was going to pieces. Capt. Parry now sent Lieutenants Austin and Sherer, and the master carpenter, to examine the *Fury*, when they found that there was no chance of saving her.

On the 16th, a tent was pitched on shore for the men to sleep in; the next day they were employed in tightening the cables which were fixed to the hammocks and in pumping out the water, and they had only three hours' rest. On the 18th there was a snow storm, and the ice increased so much, that Capt. Parry began to fear that the *Hecla* would be locked in; a consultation of the officers was held, when it was resolved to get her out, and preparations were made for that

purpose. It was also agreed to make an effort to get the *Fury* out into a more open sea, and examine her. On the 20th, Capt. Parry sent twelve of the men to work on the *Fury*; the wind had now shifted to the N. N. E. On the 21st, there was a high surf running on the beach, and more hawsers were employed to keep the ice from wedging in the *Fury*; the next day she drifted further in shore, just as the tide began to fall, which banished all hopes of getting the *Fury* out; in the mean time, the *Hecla* was separated from her, by a barrier of ice 4 miles broad, which induced Capt. Parry to recall his men, lest, if he delayed it longer, he might not be able to get them off. On the 24th, a south wind sprung up, and the ice between the vessels had increased so much, that the *Hecla* was five leagues from the *Fury*; all hope of saving her was now at an end, as she had nine feet of water in the hold, and she was finally abandoned on the 26th of August, to the great regret of every person belonging to the expedition, and particularly Capt. Hoppner, who, on the court martial, very feelingly described the painful emotions he felt on leaving a vessel he had, a short time before, felt so much pride in commanding.

We have already said that the voyage was not fertile in the discovery, and yet some important facts have been ascertained not only in navigation, but in medical science, which overturn the theories of the faculty. In managing the ships, Capt. Parry found the most signal advantages from Capt. Philip's patent capstan, by which two men can do the work of fifty by the old method; this is so striking an improvement, that Capt. Parry, on his return, lost no time in recommending it to the Lords of the Admiralty, who, with a laudable zeal for the service, gave immediate instructions that all the vessels of his Majesty's navy are in future to be fitted out with Capt. Philip's new capstans. On the subject of magnetic attraction, we understand some very valuable and interesting discoveries have been made, which completely change the theories on this subject.

One very curious fact was discovered during the voyage, and that is, that the more the body was charged with caloric the better did it withstand the cold. During the winter, the heat below deck was generally 68 degrees, while on deck it was 45 degrees below Zero, and although the men frequently went from their heated apartments to this extreme cold, yet there was not a single instance of cough, cold, or catarrhal affection whatever among the crews of either vessel; the warm bath was frequently used, and was found highly beneficial in preventing the cold, and it was remarked that the more the body was heated immediately previous to going out on any excursion, the longer they could remain exposed to the cold without injury; and that the cold was severe, may be inferred from the circumstance, that the steam from the baths congealed in its ascent and fell in a shower of snow.

The scenery in Prince Regent's Inlet is of the most magnificent description; the coast in some places, presenting a front three hundred feet high almost perpendicular; this is supposed to be occasioned by the action of the water freezing in some crevices of the granite, and expanding it like a wedge, until a portion of it becomes separated; this was inferred from the circumstance that large masses of granite were found on floating icebergs, which made them sometimes be mistaken for land.

Few collections in natural history were made during the voyage; some botanical and entomological specimens, however, were obtained. A few deer were shot, and some Arctic bears, on which the dogs were fed; the old Esquimaux dog is still alive, but his mate died, not however, until she had left a litter of puppies, which have also procreated, so that the breed is likely to be perpetuated. A good deal of grouse was obtained, which was found very seasonable. The voyagers never saw a human being, but found traces of them in various parts; should the poor Esquimaux meet with the stores that were left, they will be astonished, and at a loss to know what to do with the prize. Were another voyage to be made, it is probable that Esquimaux would be

found dressed in the uniform of Capt. Hoppner, or treasuring up articles of which they know not the use; but it seems doubtful whether any expedition will be sent out, in the same direction at least. These particulars, though very hastily written, are correct; and are, perhaps, nearly all that will transpire until Capt. Parry publishes his own narrative, which he will do in the course of the winter.

Captain Parry was well provided with chronometers, and with some very ingenious instruments, to enable him to take observations when the sun was not visible, but none of these were found to answer; the officers, however, were very actively employed in making observations and Capt. Parry's journals are said to record many curious facts interesting to science. During the winter, the title of a newspaper could barely be read at noonday on deck, so dense was the gloom which pervaded the atmosphere for many months: this dismal period was relieved by various entertainments, particular masquerades, and we know not whether the honest character of the British sailors will think it a compliment or not, but many of them were dexterous in their disguises. Nothing could be more social, consistent with proper discipline, than the officers and crews of the two vessels; they seemed like one happy family, the men proud of their officers, and the officers fully satisfied with the conduct of the men, who kept cheerful amidst all their privations and fatigues. When working at the *Fury*, they sometimes seemed to comprehend the orders of the officers with difficulty, owing to the languor of excessive fatigue, and a degree of stupor created by the cold—the intellect seemed, as it were, benumbed. We cannot, perhaps, better conclude this narrative than with the following anecdotes of the expedition:—

During the time the crews were engaged in clearing the *Fury*, a regular current floating the ice passed them at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, was to them a strong indication of an open sea not far distant. The *Fury* was completely cleared of every thing, even of her coals, and the repairs nearly completed, when the *Hecla* was blown off; and when she returned and found her consort so nearly destroyed, a regular survey was made, and all hope of restoring her to service was given up. The officers speak of the ten months they were locked in the ice as a most dreary season.—In one of the masquerades, Captain Parry assumed the disguise of a poor feeble creature, scarcely able to totter above ground, and his disguise was so complete, that one of the crew who had personated an undertaker, declared him unfit for this world, took his measure, and proceeded with some assistants, to dig his grave, into which they hurried their well-disguised captain, who was obliged to undeceive them, to prevent premature burial.

It has been stated in the daily papers, that of the two seamen who died, one was from accident, the other from disease—but the death of both resulted from accident, on having fallen on a block of ice, and injured his back, which produced a diseased spine, and the loss of the other seems likely to give strength to the doctrine, orthodox among seamen, that a particular fate is attached to every man—whether on sea or on shore. Death will have his victim at the appointed hour. This seaman was one of the four mates who went on a little expedition for curiosity over a table mountain, unarmed; he separated from his companions, intending to make a little tour and rejoin them, but he had not proceeded far, when he was pursued by a bear—to assist his speed he threw off his snow shoes, or boots, and fled till he got to the edge of the rock, where he had to decide in a moment whether he would hurl himself down the almost perpendicular steep, or yield to his merciless enemy—he preferred the former, and tumbled himself down the side of the mountain, from a height of about 300 feet, too steep for the bear to adventure. His comrades having discovered his boots, alarmed and astonished, now sought the poor fellow, found him senseless, and conveyed him to their birth. He recovered gradually, at the end of several weeks was fully restored to the use of his limbs, when he

was attacked by disease, and again narrowly escaped death. Shortly after this he went on a shooting party, again separated from his companions, and fell through a chasm in the ice, where there was not more than four feet depth of water. The cold soon rendered exertion impossible, and he was taken out frozen to death—his body becoming solid and stiff as a compact lump of ice. He was, however, immediately carried to the vessel, where every exertion possible was used to restore animation, but ineffectually. It is supposed that he was reaching after a bird that he had shot, and that his foot slipped; he has left a widow and several children, three of whom are in the Greenwich Hospital School.

A Two Years' Residence on an Uninhabited Island.

From "Weddell's Voyage towards the South Pole."

New Island is remarkable for having been for two years the solitary residence of a Capt. J. Barnard, an American, whose vessel was run away with in the year 1814, by the crew of an English ship, which, on her passage from Port Jackson, had been wrecked on the south side of these islands. I met with Capt. Barnard in 1821, at the place of his exile, and his conversation naturally turned to that subject, which being interesting, I greedily devoured. A particular account of his residence on an uninhabited island, would not fail of being considered almost as wonderful as the celebrated fiction of Robinson Crusoe, since there was a great similarity in their situations. The principal incidents attendant upon this event were as follows:—Capt. Barnard was at New Island with his vessel in the performance of a voyage for seal furs, and when on the south side of the island, he met with the crew of the wrecked English ship. Their number might be about thirty, including several passengers, some of whom were ladies. He kindly took them to his vessel, and treated them with all the hospitality which their situation required. Capt. Barnard was from America, with which England was then at war, and this circumstance created doubts as to the sincerity of their friendly intentions to one another, though he had promised to land them on his passage home, at some port in Brazil.

Owing to the additional number of people, hunting parties were frequently sent out to procure supplies, and when the captain, with four of his people, were on an excursion of this kind, the wrecked crew cut the cable, and in defiance of the Americans who were on board, ran away with the ship to Rio Janeiro; whence they proceeded to North America.

On Captain Barnard's return to New Island, he was struck with astonishment at finding his ship carried off, as he had never suspected any design of the kind. On reflection, however, he soon guessed the cause; as it was quite apparent that the fear of being taken to America, where they would have become prisoners of war, had been the motive to the commission of this action, which was a bad return for the asylum Capt. Barnard had afforded the perpetrators of it. His conduct towards them, certainly did not justify their entertaining such a suspicion; but it seems they chose rather to act dishonourably than trust to his protestations, that he would land them in the Brazils.

Nothing in the way of supplies having been left for poor Barnard and his four companions, of which even the captors of his ship ought to have thought, he was forced to consider how they were to subsist; and recollecting that they had planted a few potatoes, they directed their attention to them and in the course of the second season obtained a serviceable supply. They had a dog which now and then caught a pig; and the eggs of the albatross, which were stored at the proper season, with potatoes, formed a substitute for bread, and the skins of the seals for clothes. They built a house of stone, still remaining on the island, which was strong enough to withstand the storms of winter, and they might have been comparatively happy, but they were cut off from their relations and friends, without any immediate prospect of being removed from the island.

To add to the misfortunes of Capt. Barnard in being separated from his wife and children, his companions, over whom he had exercised no authority, but merely dictated what he considered was for their mutual advantage, became impatient even of this mild control, took an opportunity to steal the boat and he was left on the island alone. After being thus entirely abandoned, he spent the time in preparing clothes

from the skin of the seals, and in collecting food for winter. Once or twice a-day, he used to ascend a hill, from which there was a wide prospect of the ocean, to see if any vessel approached; but always returned disappointed and forlorn,—no ship was to be observed. The four sailors, in the meanwhile, having experienced their own inability to provide for themselves, returned to him after an absence of some months. He still found much difficulty in preserving peace among his companions; indeed, one of them had planned his death, but fortunately it was discovered in time to be prevented. He placed this man alone with some provisions on a small island in Quaker harbour, and in the course of three weeks so great a change was made on his mind, that when Capt. Barnard took him off, he was worn down with reflection on his crimes, and truly penitent.

They were now attentive to the advice of their commander, and the above mentioned offender became truly religious and exemplary in his behaviour. In this way they continued to live, occasionally visiting the neighbouring islands in search of provisions, till the end of two years, when they were taken off in the month of December, 1815, by an English whaler bound for the Pacific. Capt. Barnard informed me that a British man of war had been sent expressly from Rio Janeiro to take them off, but by some accident the vessel, though at the islands, did not fall in with them.

Lord Byron's Opinion of Sheridan.—The following extract from a Diary in my possession kept by Lord Byron during six months of his residence in London, 1812-13, will show the admiration which this great and generous spirit felt for Sheridan:—Saturday, Dec. 18, 1813. Lord Holland told me a curious piece of *Sentimentality* in Sheridan. The other night we were all delivering our respective and various opinions on him and other *hommes marqués*, and mine was this:—Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy (*School for Scandal*), the best opera (*The Duenna*), the best farce (*The Critic*—it is only too good for a after piece), and the best address (*Monologue on Garrick*),—and, to crown all, delivered the best oration (the famous *Belgium Speech*) ever conceived or heard in this country. Some body told Sheridan this the next day, on hearing it, he burst into tears. Poor Brinsley! If they were tears of pleasure, I would rather have said those few but sincere words, that have written the *Iliad*, or made his own celebrated *Philippic*. Nay, his own comedy never gratified me more, than to hear that he had derived a moment's gratification from any praise of mine; humble as it must appear to my elders and my betters."

(Moore's Life of Sheridan.)

FENELON.

When the Abbe FENELON was Almoner to Lewis XIV., his majesty was astonished, one Sunday, to find, instead of the usual crowded congregation, only himself and his attendants, the priest, and the officers of the chapel. "What is the meaning of this," said he. The prelate answered, "I caused it to be given out that your majesty would not attend chapel to-day, in order that you might see who came to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

Flattery.—A beggar-man, on his rounds in a popular parish in Ayrshire, took the liberty of rapping at the door of the best house in it. It so happened, that the only domestic in the house was the cook, who left her own more immediate business to open the door. Seeing that it was a beggar-man who had disturbed her, she very angrily bade him leave the house, and go and work. "Oh," said the gaberlunzie, "I suppose if I maun, I maun; but afore I gang, I canna help saying, that I hae na seen sa bonny a fit (foot) in a colf or carrich." "Ye're no the first that said that, gude man," said the mollified lady of the dripping-pan. "mony hae thoct the same—came hen poor bodie, an' I will e'en gae ye a chack."

BOSTON, DEC. 31.—This day the venerable Master John Tileston enters the 92d year of his age, having entered at the North Writing School as an assistant to Master Hicks at the age of 14—here he acted as assistant and afterwards as principal until about six years since, which is during a period of seventy-two years, when, from his great age and infirmity, he was prevailed upon to retire, the town having from that day to this continued to give that well earned support which it is no less the privilege than the duty of the city to bestow. His wife is still living in the enjoyment of good health at the age of 90.

The Boston Palladium estimates that the damage done to the Theatre in that city, on the night of Kean's appearance will amount to from 1000 to 1500 dollars